

L 00928-66 EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPA(w)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/
EWA(m)-2 IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5020640

UR/0147/65/000/003/0083/0088
629. 194. 365

AUTHOR: Kesayev, Kh. V.; Latyshev, L. A.

TITLE: Surface ionization in a porous wall

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatcionnaya tekhnika, no. 3, 1965, 83-88

TOPIC TAGS: ionization coefficient, surface ionization, porous surface

ABSTRACT: Surface ionization processes occurring within a single capillary of a heated porous diaphragm are analyzed mainly in view of the frequent use of such materials for the determination of ionization coefficients. The usual formulas for surface ionization have been modified to take into account the self-consistent field, and methods are proposed for the approximate solution of equations. It is shown that the calculations compare favorably with the available experimental data. A working formula is presented which makes it possible to determine the ratio of ions to the total number of particles passing through the capillary. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 12 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

[LB]

Card 1/4

L 00928-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020640

SUBMITTED: 27Feb64

ENCL: 00

0
SUB CODE: SS,EM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 004

ATD PRESS: 4077

Cord 2/2 *df*

L 17984-63
Pe-4/Po-4/Pq-4 GW

BWT(1)/FGC(w)/BDS/ERC-2/ES(v) AFFTC/AFMDC/ESD-3/APGC

ACCESSION NR: AT3002083

S/2728/62/008/000/0125/0174

AUTHORS: Lyubarskiy, K. A.; Laty'shev, L. N. 79
76

TITLE: Results of investigations of telescopic meteors in Turkmenia during the IGY and the IGC

SOURCE: AN Turkm SSR, Fiziko-tekhicheskiy institut, Trudy, v.8, 1962, 125-174

TOPIC TAGS: meteor, telescopic meteor, meteor elevation, meteor frequency, meteor speed, meteor definition sharpness, meteor entry deceleration, telemeteor, IGY, IGC

ABSTRACT: The paper gives a report on systematic observations of telescopic meteors (telemeteors) performed by the Astrophysical Laboratory of the Fiziko-tekhicheskiy institut (Physico-Technical Institute), AS, TurkmSSR, during the IGY and the IGC. The observations were performed in accordance with the IGY program, and, in addition, a supplementary parameter, namely, the elevation of the telemeteors, was obtained. 12x80 binoculars were employed. The limiting star magnitude of the telemeteors registered was 10-10.5 m. The Hoffmeister effect, that is, the apparent decrease in star magnitude of celestial bodies engaged in a motion at elevated angular speed is still small with a 12x magnification.

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The binoculars were directed exactly at the zenith and were held fixed. The sighting was performed at the prescribed moment according to precalculated ephemerides to ensure accuracy of sighting and accordance between the visual fields of the two observers. The base observations were performed on a 505-m-long base, base azimuth 219 degrees SWNE. This base length was chosen to maximize the atmospheric volume viewed by each observer and to hold the parallax value greater than the observational errors. The base azimuth was dictated by the morphology of the local terrain and by a desire for an alignment of the base in a direction perpendicular to the predominant direction of the telemeteors (for maximum parallax). Systematic errors were minimized by having the observers alternate between the two observation posts. Each meteor was plotted on a star map from which the positional angle of the meteor (SWNE), the length of the visible path segment, and the right ascension of the point of intersection of the meteor track or its extension with the small circle $\delta=38$ degrees were obtained. It became necessary to deviate from the system of registration proposed in the "Instructions for the observation of meteors during the IGY," because most of the parameters recommended therein are meaningless in the case of a small, closely bounded, field. The journal contains the following entries: (1) Serial number of meteor; (2) time of passage to the nearest minute; (3) brightness to the nearest 0.5; (4) color code (1 - blue, 2 - white, 3 - yellow, 4 - orange, 5 - red, and additive

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binary combinations thereof); (5) sharpness of definition in a 5-grade code; (6) speed in 5 grades; (7) time of the visibility of the meteor to the nearest 1/20 sec; (8) presence of a trail; (9) 2-digit indication showing whether the beginning of the meteor appearance (first digit) and the end of its appearance (second digit) were observed inside the visual field of the binocular (plus) or not so observed (minus); (10) in meteors with trail, the magnitude of the drift or diffusion of the trail. The present series of observations, performed by the same observers, on the same instruments, in the same region of the atmosphere, and on the same base, constitutes a unique series of base observations as to homogeneity and number of observations. The elaboration of these data is described, and the results are summarized in two categories, a geophysical and an astronomical. Geophysical conclusions: I. Elevations of telemeteors. The mean elevation of telemeteors, according to antecedent literature sources, was judged to be 0.67-0.40 of that of ordinary meteors. In fact, the telemeteors appeared grouped in 4 groups with elevations of 125, 95, 49, and 16 km. The authors do not regard it possible to identify the lower telemeteors with the Whipple micrometeorites (WMM), as had been done by I. S. Astapovich and A. K. Terent'yeva, since the WMM's are non-luminous. They also disagree with the antecedent identification of the lower telemeteors with the particles picked up by sounding rockets because of the excessive difference in the masses of these two types of particles. To substantiate the

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conclusions regarding the true elevations of the telemeteors, 195 pairs were analyzed in a parallax catalog (4 pages). The parallax-distribution curve of the telemeteors is found to be practically coincident with the Gaussian error-distribution curves. The mean elevation of the telemeteors (more accurately, the midpoint of their trajectories) is 101 km. Thus the elevation of telemeteors was found to coincide exactly with that of ordinary meteors. II. The midnight effect. An investigation of the sharp, oscillatory, changes in the diurnal cycle of the characteristics of telemeteors at or about the moment of local midnight is attributed to a rise and subsidence of the air at that time. These vertical motions, in conjunction with the resulting Coriolis accelerations arising therein, may explain the alternating westward and eastward changes in the drift of meteor trails. III. Lunar tides. The magnitude of both the lunar and the solar tidal oscillations are analyzed and are found to be extremely strong in the upper atmosphere. IV. Relationship between meteor phenomena and solar activity. While a connection between the meteor parallaxes and the solar activity is found, the observational material is judged to be inadequate to support any specific conclusions on the effect. V. Some problems of meteor ionization. Trail formation is found in meteors of all brightnesses, but only in meteors moving at high speeds. Trail-forming meteors are ill-defined (blurred outlines). A clear-cut relationship was found between the sharpness of contour definition and the speed and brightness of

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meteors. Bright and fast meteors are the most blurred; dark and slow meteors are the most sharply defined. VI. Deceleration of telemeteors. Deductive conclusions from meteors entering the field of view versus those passing through or exiting from the field of view show the intense braking effect undergone by meteors entering the atmosphere. VII. Trail drift. The details of these extremely difficult observations are described. VIII. Annual variation of relative and absolute elevations. Maxima in June and December, that is, at the time of the solstices, are noted, but an interpretation is found to be difficult. Astronomical conclusions: I. Luminosity functions. Issuing from the observations of the star magnitude observed, an attempt is made to determine the mass distribution. The authors concur in earlier conclusions that the luminosity function of fast meteors is steep, that is, that it suggests the existence of two types of sporadic material in telescopic meteors also. II. Speed and direction of telescopic meteors. Two ill-defined maxima are found: 300-350 min/sec and 450-500 min/sec. The position relative to the apex varies with the speed. As we pass from the fastest to the slowest meteors, the maximum is gradually displaced from 225-255 degrees to 285-315 degrees from the direction antiapex-sun to the direction sun-apex. This seemingly gradual transition may, of course, be the apparent result of a compenetration of two groups of meteors. III. The radiant of telescopic meteors. Inasmuch as the distribution of the hourly numbers of meteors coincides almost

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ACCESSION NR: AT3002083

precisely with the Poisson distribution, it is concluded that the telemeteors are predominantly of sporadic nature. IV. Hourly numbers of telescopic meteors. The hourly numbers of meteors were determined usually by the Opik method. The greatest hourly numbers occur during the summer. This seemingly trivial fact has an extremely nontrivial interpretation: Inasmuch as during the summer the ecliptic occupies its lowest position, the increase in the number of meteors during the summer can be explained, in accordance with several antecedent authors, only by a nonuniform distribution of meteoric matter along the orbit of the Earth. The Earth appears to pass through a region having an increased density of meteoric bodies in the vicinity of the solar longitude of 100 to 150°. It is noted that the number of meteors during the IGY (July 1957 through June 1958) exceeds that observed during the same months of the subsequent year. This would suggest the existence of a secular variation in the number of meteors. Orig. art. has 31 tables, 11 figures, and numerous equations and formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 29Apr63

ENCL: 000

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 002

Card 6/6

IATYSHEV, M.Z.

Conference of Gornyi Zhurnal readers' at the Khrustal'-
ninskiy Combine. Gor.zhur. no.8:78 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Khrustal'ninskogo kombinata.
(Mining engineering)

LATYSHEV, N.

Eliminate shortcomings in planning the extension of credit to
collective farms. Fin. SSSR 17 no.10:53-55 0 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Agricultural credit)

LATYSHEV, N. I.

"The Role of Sandflies in the Preservation of Virus of 'Skin-Leishmaniose'
During the Interval Between Epidemics," Dokl. AN SSSR, 30, No.1, 1941

Division of Medical Parasitology, Inst. of Exptl. Med.

LATYSHEV, N. I.

USSR/Medicine - Parasitology
Medicine - Parasites

Jul/Aug 48

"Genesis and Evolution of Leishman-Donovan Body," A. P. Kryukova, N. I. Latyshev,
Sector of Parasitology, and Med Zool, Inst of Bacteriol, Epidemiol, and Infectious
Diseases, Acad Med Sci USSR, 18 pp

"Zhur Obshch Biol" Vol IX, No 4

Treats subject under: (1) geographic data; (2) historical data; (3) genetic data;
(4) conclusion. Submitted 16 Aug 46.

PA 14/19493

LATYSHEV, N. I.

LATYSHEV, N. I. "Some parasitological findings in the animals of the Murgab River valley in Turkmenistan," In the collection: Voprosy krayevoy, obshchey, i eksperiment. parazitologii, Vol. IV, Moscow, 1949, p. 83-86, - Bibliog: 9 items.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

LATYSHEV, N. I.

PA 52/49T7

USSR/Academy of Sciences
Medicine - Prizes

May 49

"Competition for I. I. Mechnikov Prize" 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVI, No 2

Among 12 works submitted in 1948 Mechnikov Prize competition were: A. G. Alekseyev's "Morphophysiological and Experimental Observations on Normal Blood Elements in Mammals. Genesis of the Macrophage" and "Observations on Clinical Hematology. Clinical Value of Eosinophils," A. Ya. Vilenchuk's "A Filtered Form of Pale Spirochetes," L. V. Gromashevskiy and G. M. Vayndrakh's "Specific Epidemiology," N. I. Latyshev's edition of works on "Etiology," "Epidemiology," "Prophylaxis and Preventive Measures," and "Instruction of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis," Sh. D. Moshkovskaya's "Functional Parasitology" and "Cytotropic Stimuli of Infection and Site of Rickettsiae in the System of Chlamydozoa," and G. K. Khrushchev's "Role of Blood Leucocytes in Healing Wounds."

MATYSHEV, N.I.; KOZHEVNIKOV, P.V.; POVALISHINA, T.P.

[Borovskii's disease; cutaneous leishmaniasis, Pendinskii ulcer, Ashkhabad ulcer] Bolesn' borovskogo; kozhnyi leishmanioz, pendinskaia iazva, ashkhabadskaia iazva. Moskva, Medgiz, 1953. 177 p.

(MLRA 7:2)

(Skin--Diseases) (Ulcers)

LATYSHEV, N. [I.]

Soccer

According to precise rules. Fizk. i sport 23, No. 3, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
June 1953. UNCL.

LATYSHEV, N.I.

POPOV, P.P., professor

"Borovskii's disease." [Cutaneous leishmaniasis] N.I.Latyshev,
P.V.Koshevnikov, T.P.Povalishina, Reviewed by P.P.Popov. Vest.
ven. i derm. no.3:59 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(LEISHMANIOSIS) (SKIN--DISEASES)

LATYSHEV, N.K.

Insects parasitizing on pine in the Bashkir Preserve. Trudy Bash.
gos.zap. no.2:95-105 '63. (MIRA 18:5)

, BABENKO, A.F.; LATYSHEV, N.M.

Investigating and eliminating causes of low ductile properties of a
cable wire with high carbon content. Nauch.zap.Od.politekh.ingst.14:56-68
'59.

(Wire—Testing)

(MIRA 14:3)

LATYSHEV, P.

Award of the lofty title of "communist labor group." Zdrav. Bel. 7
no.6:69 Je '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(VOLOZHINO (MOGILEV DISTRICT)---DRUGSTORES)

LATYSHEV, S.

Designers should be interested. Izobr.1 rats. no.12:5 D '59.
(MIRA 13)

1. Redaktor gazety "Sel'skoye khozyaystvo" po otdelu mekhanizatsii.
(Vacuum pumps)

LATYSHEV, S.A.; BUROVA, A.I., red.; STRONGIN, V.L., red.

[Handbook and guide to the boarding houses of the health resorts
administration] Spravochnik-putevoditel' po pansionatam Kurort-
torgov. Izd.2., ispr.i dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg.lit-ry,
1959. 57 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING-PLACES, ETC.)

VOSKOBOYNIK, E.Z.; LATYSHEV, S.K.; GARKAVI, Ya.N.

"Traction drives of electric rolling stock" by A.A.Shatsillo.
Reviewed by E.Z.Voskoboinik, S.K.Latyshev, IA.N.Garkavi. Vest.
elektroprom. 33 no.6:72 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Electric railroads--Rolling stock)
(Electric railway motors) (Shatsillo, A.A.)

JATYSHEV, S.Y., kand. tekhn. nauk; VISIN, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk;
BEZRUCHENKO, V.N., inzh.; VARCHENKO, V.K., inzh.

Principal results of stationary tests of industrial D100 and
D100M electric locomotives. Sbor. trud. DIT no.39:120-148
'63. (MIRA 18:4)

LATYSHEV, S.K., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent.

General diagram used for measuring power in multiphase circuits.

Trudy DIIT no.26:178-190 '58.

(MIRA 11:7)

(Electric measurements)

LATYSHEV, S.K., dots.; PODOL'SKIY, L.P., inzh. (Dnepropetrovsk)

"Principles of electric traction" by S.I. Osipov, K.A. Mironov.

Reviewed by S.K. Latyshev and others. Zhel. dor. transp. 40 no.6:
95-96 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Electric railroads)

LATYSHEV, S.K., inzh.; VISIN, N.G., inzh.; GET'MAN, Yu.V., inzh.

Some conclusions derived from the testing of VL23 electric locomotives. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 4 no. 12:11-12 D '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Electric locomotives--Testing)

LATYSHEV, S.Kh., operator; SAYGAREYEV, G.B., operator; KHAYRUTDINOV, G.Kh., operator.

Simplified free-flowing well equipment. Bezop.truda v prom. (MIRA 11:3)
2 no.3:17 Mr '58.

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye Bugul'manest'.
(Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)

FUNT, N.; LATYSHEV, V.; CHUDAKOVA, Ye, agronom; NAYDIN, P.G., professor.

Local placement of mineral fertilizers. Nauka i pered. op. v
sel'khoz. 6 no.11:80-82 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Glavnyy agronom Brynskey mashinno-traktornoy stantsii (for Laty-
shev). (Fertilizers and manures)

STARKOV, P.M., prof., red.; AKOPOV, I.E., prof., red.; KOSTIN, A.P.,
prof., red.; PYATNITSKIY, N.P., prof., red.; LATYSHEV, V.A.,
dots., red.; AGANYANTS, Ye.K., kand. med. nauk, red.

[Materials of the 14th Conference of Physiologists of the
Southern R.S.F.S.R.] Materialy Konferentsii fiziologov iuga
RSFSR Krasnodar, Vses. fiziologicheskoe ob-vo im. I.P.
Pavlova, 1962. 406 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Konferentsiya fiziologov yuga RSFSR. 14th, Krasnodar, 1962.
2. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Kubanskogo meditsinsko'
instituta, Krasnodar (for Aganyants). 3. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy
farmakologii Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Krasnodar (for
Akopov). 4. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy fiziologii zhivotnykh Kuban-
skogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta, Krasnodar (for Kostin).
5. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy anatomii i fiziologii Krasnodarskogo
pedagogicheskogo instituta (for Latyshev). 6. Zaveduyushchiy
kafedroy biokhimii Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Krasnodar
(for Pyatnitskiy). 7. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy normal'noy fizio-
logii Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Krasnodar (for Starkov).

LATYSHEV, V. A.

"Some Rules of the Morphological Interrelation Between the Nervous and Muscular Systems." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Physiology, Acad Sci USSR, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological) Nervous System. S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, No 31246

Author : Latyshev V.A.

Inst : Not Given

Title : On the Ontogenesis of Peripheral Organs of Muscular Sense (Neuromuscular Spindles) of Man and of Mammals.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Krasnodarsk. gos. ped. in-t, 1956, vyp. 18, 170-183

Abstract : Formation of neuromuscular spindles (NMS) in delicate and sartorius muscles of man begin in the second month of prenatal life. Toward the end of the third month, NMS are represented by small clusters of so-called intrafusal muscle fibers. In fetuses of 4-5 months, NMS possess a type of two degree capsule, constructed from a connective tissue joint which encloses an increasing number of intrafusal fibers. The connective tissue joint is split into two leaves, between which there is a closed perilymphatic cavity filled by serous fluid, fibers and cellular elements. Terminal sensory nerve

Card : 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology. Nervous System.

S

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 69604.

Author : Latyshev, V.A.
Inst : Krasnodar State Ped. Institute.
Title : Certain Laws of Morphology of the Peripheral
Organs of Muscular Sensation (the Muscle Spindles)
of Man and Mammals.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Krasnodarsk. gos. ped. in-t., 1957,
No 19, 197-209.

Abstract: Three types of spindles in skeletal muscle are distinguished: simple, consisting of one to ten intrafusal fibers; compound, composed of 10-20 intrafusal fibers; and complex spindles, which are a variant of the compound. Comparison of

Card : 1/2

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology. Nervous System. S-2
Peripheral Nervous System.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 14, 1958, 64806.

Author : ~~Latyshev, V. A.~~
Inst : Krasnodar State Ped. Institute.
Title : Concerning Growth Morphology of the Muscular
Branches of the Peripheral Nerves in Man and Mam-
mals.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Krasnodarsk. gos. ped. in-t, 1957,
vyp. 19, 211-218.

Abstract: A histological study, computing the number of
nerve fibers and measuring thickness of the myelin
membrane and axis cylinders was made of 26 muscle
branches of the peripheral nerves of man in 11
cadavers, and of 55 branches of the cat, in 17
cadavers. It has been shown that with age a fur-

Card 1/2

PAVLOV, K.V.; LATYSHEV, V.A.

Study of the effect of drilling techniques on the working parameters
of drills. Vzryv. delo no.46/3:67-78 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Boring)

PAVLOV, K.V.; LATYSHEV, V.A.

Design, construction, and use of air legs. Izv. AN Kir. SSR.

Ser. est. i tekhn. nauk 3 no.3:103-114 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Rock drills) (Pneumatic tools)

LATYSHEV, V.D.

Work practice of the Rodnikovskaya hospital medical workers in the preventive and therapeutic service rendered to machine-tractor station and collective farm workers. Med. sestra no.6:27-30 Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Glavnyy vrach Rodnikovskoy bol'nitsy (Krasnodarskiy kray)
(MEDICINE, RURAL)

LATYSHEV, V.D.

Medical service to collective farm workers at field camps. Med.
sestra no.7:3-5 J1 '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Glavnyy vrach Rodnikovskoy bol'nitsy (Krasnodarskiy kray)
(PUBLIC HEALTH,
med.serv. on field camps in Russia)

LATYSHEV, V.D.

Role of nurses of the Rodnikovskaya Rural Hospital in the dispensary treatment of the public. Med.sestra 19 no.1:8-12 Ja '60.

(MIRA 13:5)

1. Glavnyy vrach stanitsy Rodnikovskaya Kurganinskogo rayona Krasnodarskogo kraya.

(RODNIKOVSKAYA (KRASNODAR TERRITORY)--NURSES AND NURSING)

LATYSHEV, V.D.

How and why we review the public health centers. Med. sestra 20
no.7:33-35 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Glavnyy vrach Rodnikovskoy bol'nitsy Kurganinskogo rayona Krasnodar-
skogo kraya.
(KRASNODAR TERRITORY--PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL)

SOV/32-25-1-45/51

7

AUTHORS: Domarev, N. M., Latyshev, V. F.

TITLE: Tensiometer for Measuring the Deformation of the Sample on the Joint Action of Axial Load and Torsional Moment (Tenzometr dlya zamera deformatsiy obraztsa pri sovместnom deystvii osevoy sily i krutyashchego momenta)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 1, pp 120-120 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The described tensiometer was constructed under the supervision of E. I. Grigolyuk, Doctor of Technical Sciences. This instrument makes possible the simultaneous measuring of axial and angular deformations of samples (diameter from 10 to 30 mm) in the elastic and elasto-plastic range. The modulus of elasticity E , the bending modulus G and the Poisson (Poisson) coefficient μ can be determined. The tensiometer (Fig) consists of two main parts which are supported by two plates (of U8 steel); each part operates individually. The axial deformations are measured on a 100 mm basis by two micron indicators. The angular deformations are determined by a third indicator which measures with an accuracy of 0.0001 mm the chord of the central angle of the torsional angle over a length of 100 mm. The two

Card 1/2

SOV/32-25-1-45/51

Tensiometer for Measuring the Deformation of the Sample on the Joint Action of Axial Load and Torsional Moment

parts of the tensiometer are clamped together before they are mounted on the sample; this is carried out by means of a scale on the supporting clamp (of 30KhGSA steel). A description of the tensiometer is mentioned based on the diagram given.

Card 2/2

S/179/63/000/001/023/031
E081/E135

AUTHORS: Domarov, N.M., and Latyshev, V.F. (Moscow)

TITLE: Machine for testing metals in creep and long-term strength under complex stress conditions YVMT-1500 (UIMT-1500)

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no.1, 1963, 163-166

TEXT: The machine is designed to apply three types of stress: axial stress with tension up to 1500 kg and compression up to 800 kg; torsion with twisting moment up to 30 kg-m; internal pressure up to 500 kg/cm² (produced by inert gases). The three loading mechanisms can be operated simultaneously, and tests can be carried out at temperatures up to 1200 °C. The specimens are thin walled tubes with a working diameter of 15 - 16 mm and a working length of 100 mm. Axial and angular deformations are measured with extensometers. A detailed description is given of the machine, together with drawings and a photograph. Stress-strain curves at room temperatures for all three types of loading on Card 1/2

Machine for testing metals in creep... S/179/63/000/001/023/031
EG81/E135

steel 1X 18H 9T (1Kh18N9T) are given as examples of the results
obtained.

There are 6 figures.

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1962

Card 2/2

Latyshev, V.G.

ZUBOVSKIY, G.I.; LATYSHEV, V.G.; NOVITSKIY, L.A.

Use of SKS-1 high-speed motion-picture cameras for the photographing
of distant objects. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 3 no.2:131-135
Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Cinematography)

LATYSHEV, V. I.

36431. Patologoanatomicheskaya kharakteristika ostrogo pristupa appenditsita. Sov. vracheb. Sbornik. Vyp. 16, 1949, S. 26-28

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

LATYSHEV, V.I., gornyy master

Mining foreman must be an educator of workers. Bezop. truda v
prom. 2 no. 6:3 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Shakhta No. 1 tresta Kraasoluchugol', Donbass.
(Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)

MEDVEDEV, S.V.; LATYSHEV, V.K.

New methods for fluid level measuring using radioactive isotopes.
Priboroostroenie no.8:6-9 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Radioactive tracers--Industrial applications)
(Measuring instruments)

LATYSHEV, V.K.

Remodeling the B-1-type apparatus for use with halogen counters.
Zav.lab.22 no.7:866-867 '56. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.
(Radioactivity--Measurement)

LATYSHOV, V.A.; FELINGER, A.A.

Logarithmic electronic converter for recording microphotometers.
Zav. lab. 23 no.5:630-632 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metal-
lurgii.

(Microphotometer) (Electronic instruments)

LATYSHEV, V.K.; FELINGER, A.K.

Logarithmic electron transducer for MF-4-type microphotometers.
Probl. metalloved. i fiz. met. no. 6:453-459 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Transducers) (Microphotometer)

41994
S/263/62/000/020/006/006
E194/E114

26.2191
AUTHOR: Latyshev, V.K.

TITLE: Application of radioactive isotopes to the
determination of levels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk, Izmeritel'naya.
tekhnika, no.20, 1962, 32-33, abstract 32.20.227.
(Sbornik Tr. In-t metalloved. i fiz. metallov
Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta chernoy metallurgii, v.6, 1959,
499-511)

TEXT: A knowledge of the time- and temperature-stability of
halogen-counter parameters is important in the determination of
levels with the aid of radioactive isotopes. Results are reported
of experiments with the two most widely used counters, CTC-1,
(STS-1) and CTC-8 (STS-8). Graphs are reproduced showing the
average current through the counters as a function of the number of
pulses for different load resistances. These curves are very
nearly linear for load resistances not exceeding $1\text{ M}\Omega$ (both
counters). Above $7\text{ M}\Omega$ the graphs are very nonlinear. Analytical
expressions are reported for these curves and graphs are reproduced
Card 1/3

Application of radioactive isotopes... S/263/62/000/020/006/006
E194/E114

showing the average current at different counting rates for the STS-1 counter (20 000, 8 000 and 200 p.p.s.) during continuous operation for 60 hours. Graphs are also given of the average current and the number of pulses as functions of temperature for the STS-8 counter. It is clear from the latter that, under average current conditions, temperatures up to 45° may be used, while under pulse operation the temperature is 60°. In the level meters NY-4 (IU-4), NY-3 (IU-3), NY-6 (IU-6) and NY-7 (IU-7) the above counters are used under average current conditions and are placed in series with integrating circuits whose output is fed into amplifiers incorporating triodes and thyratrons. The anode circuits include indicator lamps in the case of IU-7, relays in the case of IU-6 and IU-4, and an output meter in the case of IU-3. [Translator's note: this sentence is not clear in the original.] All the circuits are simple and contain a small number of tubes. The output of IU-3 is automatically recorded, the working range being 150 mm and the accuracy ± 5 mm. The IU-4 is designed for determination of the level of liquids in cylinders and has a rheocord for remote transmission of readings and audible warning

Card 2/3

LATYSHEV, V.K.; PLISKIN, Yu.S.; TATOCHENKO, L.K.

Automatic level control for continuous steel pouring. Probl.
metalloved. i fiz. met. no. 6:512-519 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Liquid level indicators) (Liquid metals)

82882

S/120/60/000/02/013/052

24,6810

AUTHORS:

Vasichev, B.N., Il'ina, V.A., Latyshev, V.K. and
Pliskin, Yu.S.

TITLE:

A Scintillation Counter for the Recording of X-rays

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, Nr 2,
pp 51 - 56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The recording of soft radiation by scintillation counters, e.g. in X-ray diffraction work, is complicated by the fact that the working pulses are comparable in magnitude with the noise pulses. In the present work, this difficulty is removed by using the coincidence circuit shown in Figure 1a, which is based on two crystal diodes. The points B_1 and B_2 are the inputs connected to the anodes of two photomultipliers and the output of the circuit is at A. The resistor R_3 is much smaller than R_1 and R_2 . The diode circuits and the resistance R_3 are such that the potential at the point A is determined by the smaller of the potentials at B_1 and B_2 .

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S/120/60/000/02/013/052
EO32/E314

A Scintillation Counter for the Recording of X-rays

Figure 1 shows the output voltage as a function of currents flowing through the resistors $R_1 = R_2 = 12 \text{ k}\Omega$.

As can be seen from these curves, a reduction in the current I_1 by a factor of 2 leads to a reduction in the output voltage by about 10% (the working point is displaced from M to N). The simultaneous reduction in the currents through R_1 and R_2 by a factor of 2 leads to a reduction in the output voltage also by a factor of 2 (the working point is displaced from M to P). Thus the appearance of a pulse in only one of the photomultipliers leads to a small anticoincidence pulse at the output, while the appearance of simultaneous pulses at the two anodes leads to a large output pulse equal in amplitude to the smaller of the two input pulses. In order to ensure low resolving time, R_1 , R_2 and R_3 must be shunted by parasitic capacitances as small as possible. The diodes Δ_1 and Δ_2 are attached to the point A by short pieces of cable, having a natural

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S/120/60/000/02/013/052

E032/E314

A Scintillation Counter for the Recording of X-rays

capacitance of 27 pF/m. R_3 forms the input resistor of a cathode follower which decouples this resistor from the capacitance of the connecting cable. The resolving time of this system, determined with the aid of a delay line, was found to be 10^{-7} sec. Figure 2 shows the integral noise spectrum for the two photomultipliers taken separately (Curves a and c) and the spectrum obtained with the coincidence circuit (Curve B). Figure 3 shows the block diagram of the instrument. The pulses from the coincidence circuit are fed into an amplifier in series with a discriminator, and the output of the discriminator is recorded either by a scaling unit or by a ratemeter working in conjunction with a pen recorder. The basic circuit of the instrument as a whole is shown in Figure 4. Figure 5 shows the high-voltage rectifier employed. Figure 6 shows the amplifier and the single-channel kicksorter. Figure 7 indicates the method of mounting of the sodium iodide crystals between the photomultipliers. Typical spectra obtained are shown in Figures 8-10. The efficiency of the counter

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S/120/60/000/02/013/052

E032/E314

A Scintillation Counter for the Recording of X-rays

was found to be of the order of 90% in a wide wavelength region (between the chromium and molybdenum radiation). The system can thus be used successfully at all wavelengths normally employed in X-ray analysis. There are 10 figures, 1 table and 16 references, 8 of which are Soviet and 8 English.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific-Research Institute for Ferrous Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1959

Card 4/4

LATYSHEV, V. K., CAND TECH SCI, "DEVELOPMENT OF RADIO-
ACTIVE FEELERS OF LIQUID METAL LEVELS FOR PURPOSES OF
AUTOMATION OF CONTINUOUS TEEMING OF STEEL." MOSCOW, 1961.
(MOSCOW ENG ~~AND~~ PHYS INST). (KL, 2-61, 209).

-146-

S/137/61/000/012/083/149
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Latyshev, V. K., Pliskin, Yu. S., Mutochenko, L. K., Felinger, A. K.

TITLE: A device to measure the thickness of rolled sheets

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 14, abstract 12D93
(V sb. "Radioakt. metody kontrolya i regul. proizvod. protsessov",
Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1959, 73-9)

TEXT: TsNIICM developed a device to measure the thickness of rolled sheets (for a thickness ≥ 7 mm) operating by the system of dynamic compensation. Unlike the method of static compensation, this system is free of mechanical feed-back and variable shifts. The measuring device makes it possible to record changes in thickness by 0.2 mm at 35 mm total thickness of the sheet, and an intensity of the measuring Co^{60} source on the order of 15 Curie. The measuring unit of the device is not connected with the kinematic drive, causing the motion of the wedge. This makes it possible to accelerate the operational speed of the device by increasing the shifting speed of the wedge. Compensation in the system is brought about by changing the amplification factor of the photomultiplier by varying the voltage on the dynode. V. D'yakov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/081/62/000/009/031/075
B158/B101

AUTHOR: Latyshev, V. K.

TITLE: The use of radioactive isotopes for measuring levels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1962, 168-169, abstract
9Ye30 (Sb. tr. In-t metallov. i fiz. metallov Tsentr. n.-i.
in-ta chernoy metallurgii, v. 6, 1959, 499-511)

TEXT: The design of gamma level-gauges (GLG) for the measurement of liquid levels in sealed vessels is described. The operation of the GLG is based on the difference in absorption of γ -rays according as these pass above or below the liquid level. The basic parts of the instrument are: a source of radioactive radiation, a Geiger-Müller counter and an electronic system for transmission of a signal or switching in a relay when the liquid level has reached a definite position. The Geiger-Müller counters do not operate on the usual impulse system but on an average current system. This substantially simplifies the design and makes the instruments more reliable in operation. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/137/62/000/003/010/191
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Latyshev, V. K., Pliskin, Yu. S., Tatochenko, L. K.

TITLE: An automatic level regulator for a continuous steel-teeming unit

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 11, abstract 3E67
("Sb. tr. In-t metalloved. i fiz. metallov Tsent. n.-i. in-ta
chernoy metallurgii", 1959, v. 6, 512-519)

TEXT: In the Soviet Union the automatic control of the liquid steel level in the crystallizer of a continuous casting unit was for the first time developed in 1955 at the Plant imeni 1st May of MES USSR. In this unit the level control was brought about by changing the speed of drawing the ingot. The regulation of the roll speed was first carried out manually with the aid of a rheostat connected to the excitation circuit of the generator. However, at a speed of drawing the ingot, raised to 4 m/min (and in future to 7 m/min according to projects) manual control becomes impossible. At the Institute of Metal Working and Physics of Metals, TsNIICM developed the PY-2 (RU-2) type automatic level control device. Its schematic diagram is given and the operational principle

Card 1/2

An automatic level regulator ...

S/137/62/000/003/010/191
A006/A101

is described. The static calculation of the control system is also presented.

G. Lyubimova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

32601

S/137/61/000/011/034/123
A060/A101

184660

1208

AUTHORS: Valov, A.N., Latyshev, V.K., Lyndin, V.V., Pliskin, Yu.S.

TITLE: Application of radiometric transducers in systems for regulating the level of molten metal in crystallizers of continuous casting machines

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 67, abstract 11V392 (V sb. "Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kh-ve SSSR. v. 3", Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 147 - 149)

TEXT: The authors describe the principle of operation of a level regulator. The sensor is in the form of a source and receiver of radioactive radiation, which are situated on the opposite sides of the object of measurement. The source is Co^{60} and the receiver is a gaseous ion counter of the type CH-1F (SI-1G). A short description is given of the system of automatic control for the level of the molten metal in the crystallizer of a vertical machine for the continuous casting of steel in ingots of small cross section at the plant imeni the First of May; of a machine for semi-continuous casting of cast iron tubes of the Sinarskiy tube factory; of a machine installed at the Bezhitsa plant. In all the cases

Card 1/2

Application of radiometric transducers ...

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S/137/61/000/011/034/123
A060/A101

the regulation proceeds by acting upon the rate of drawing out the article being cast. At the Novo-Tul'skiy metallurgical plant a system was tried out for the automatic regulation of the metal in the crystallizer by varying the quantity of metal fed into the crystallizer.

Yu. Nechkin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/61/000/012/082/149
A006/A101

AUTHORS:

Vasichev, B. N., Latyshev, V. K., Pliskin, Yu. S., Felinger, A. K.,
Lyubchenko, A. A., Farfel', Yu. A., Lebedev, O. P., Ivanov, V. I.

TITLE:

A device to measure the thickness of hot rolled metal

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 13-14, abstract
12D92 (V sb. "Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kh-ve
SSSR, vol. 3" Moscow, Gostoptekhzdat, 1961, 205, 206)

TEXT:

An instrument for measuring the thickness developed at TsNIICM,
is based on the method of dynamic compensation. The device consists of a receiv-
ing unit, a container of the measuring source, an electric driven clamp, a feed
unit, a recording and an indicating unit. To control the operation of the device
a coarse-wedge sector is mounted. The device is employed in a thickness range
from 14 to 44 mm; it can however be designed for any range within 5 to 50 mm.
In the case of the given model the device is an indicating one. It is intended
to be incorporated into the programming unit, controlling the clamping screws of
the mill, as a correcting device on periodic-rolling mills, and as an indicator
in an automated reduction control system on continuous mills. The accuracy

Card 1/2

A device to measure the thickness ...

S/137/61/000/012/082/149
A006/A101

of the device is ± 0.1 mm on the whole range; the operational speed is one measurement per second.

N. Yudina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/194/62/000/006/108/232
D256/D308

AUTHORS: Latyshev, V.K., and Felinger, A.K.

TITLE: Logarithmic electronic converter for Mφ-4 (MF-4)
type microphotometer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-5-10 f (Sb. tr. In-t metallo-
ved. i fiz. metallov Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta chernoy me-
tallurgii, 1959, 6, 453-459)

TEXT: An electronic supplementary unit for the MF-4 type micropho-
tometer was developed and tested in industrial conditions by TsNII-
chermet. The unit consists of a log converter, an amplifier and a
power supply unit. The log converter employs a single triode 6H8
(6N8) whose grid circuit is used as a diode with an exponential
volt-ampere characteristic, while the anode circuit serves as an
amplifier. The logarithmic dependence of the 6N8 anode current upon
the grid current was obtained for grid currents ranging from 0.01
to 10 mA at $U_a = 25$ V and $U_f = 3.5$ V. The second half of the 6N8

Card 1/2

Logarithmic electronic converter ...

S/194/62/000/006/108/232
D256/D308

tube is used as a compensating stage. A balancing circuit is provided for recording the photometric data using another 6N8 tube; the signal is derived from a part of the cathode resistance and fed into ЭПН-09 (EPP-09) type electronic potentiometer. The circuit diagram of the adapter and a photograph of the instrument are given. 2 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

✓

Card 2/2

MAKSIMOV, Yu.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; AKINFIYEV, V.I., inzh.;
LATYSHEV, V.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; LYNDIN, V.V., inzh.

I.P. Bardin Central Scientific Research Institute of
Ferrous Metallurgy. Stal' 23 no.2:131,157-158 F '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Open-hearth process)

(Rolling (Metalwork))

ACC NR: AM6025821

Monograph

UR/

Afanas'yev, Vadim Nikolayevich; Latyshev, Vladislav Konstantinovich;
Lyndin, Vasil'y Vasil'yevich; Felinger, Aleksandr Konstantinovich

Radioisotope instruments in metallurgy (Radioizotopnyye pribory v metallurgii) [Moscow] Izd-vo "Metallurgiya," 1966. 224 p. illus., biblio. 2700 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear radiation, radioisotope instrument, radioisotope measuring instrument, metallurgy, ~~radioisotope~~, ~~instrument~~ radiation detecting device, radioactive tracer, industrial nuclear application, metallurgic testing machine

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for engineering personnel specializing in controlling various parameters of technological processes by using nuclear radiation and radioisotope measuring instruments, especially those instruments which are used in the field of metallurgy. The authors summarize data useful for development of new instruments which may facilitate dealing with problems of metallurgical industry. References accompany every chapter. Chapter 1 is written by V. K. Latyshev; Chapter 2—jointly by all the authors; Chapter 3 by V. N. Afanas'yev; Chapters 4 and 6 by A. K. Felinger; Chapter 5 by V. V. Lyndin and V. K. Latyshev; and Chapters 7 and 8 by V. V. Lyndin.

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.16.07:669

ACC NR: AM6025821

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SUB CODE: 18, 13/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun65/ ORIG REF: 118/ OTH REF: 035

Card 2/2

ANDREYEV, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; BOKUCHAVA, G.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; BRAKHMAN, L.A., inzh.; BUDNIKOVA, A.V., inzh.; GORDON, M.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; ZHAVORONKOV, V.H., inzh.; KARZHAVINA, T.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOROTKOVA, V.G., inzh.; KORCHAK, S.N., inzh.; KLUSHIN, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KUZNETSOV, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KURAKIN, A.V., inzh.; LATYSHEV, V.N., inzh.; OL'KHOVSKIY, V.N., inzh.; ORLOV, B.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; OSHER, R.N., inzh.; PODGORKOV, V.V., inzh.; ; SIL'VESTROV, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk [deceased]; TIKHONOV, V.M., inzh.; TROITSKAYA, D.N., inzh.; KHRUL'KOV, V.A., inzh.; LESNICHENKO, I.I., red. izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.; GORDEYEVA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Lubricating and cooling fluids and their use in cutting metals]
Smazochno-okhlazhdaiushchie zhidkosti pri rezanii metallov i
tekhnika ikh primeneniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 291 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Metalworking lubricants)

LATYSHEV, V.N.

Device for determining contact duration of chips with the top
cutting surface. Stan.i instr. 34 no.5:33-34 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Metal cutting) (Electronic instruments)

LATYSHEV, V.N.

Industrial testing of a new lubricating and cooling fluid
in textile machinery plants. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn.
tekst. prom. no.1:161-164 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni Frunze.

ACCESSION NR: AP4042271

S/0145/64/000/005/0173/0179

AUTHOR: Laty*shev, V. N.

TITLE: Effect on the penetrating capacity of anions in electrolyte solutions and surface active agents on metal cutting processes

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 1964, 173-179

TOPIC TAGS: cutting fluid, cutting fluid electroconductivity, anion penetrating capacity, cutter life, cutting friction coefficient, cutting fluid formulation, metal cutting, surfactant, emulsifying agent

ABSTRACT: Based on a study of the electrical conductivity of numerous cutting fluids, which showed that the properties of such fluids are governed by the group properties of the dissociated anions and cations in them, the author concluded that the penetrating capacity of anions is an important characteristic which should be considered when formulating cutting fluids. He then measured that capacity for numerous solutions of inorganic salts and surface active agents (methodology given) and expressed these as current densities in mA/cm². A group of 23 new cutting fluids (not described) was formulated and tests

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042271

were made to determine the effects of cutting fluids with high anion penetrating capacities on friction coefficients and the life of cutters. Results for steels ShKh 15 and No. 3 indicate decreasing friction coefficients and increasing cutter life with an increase in anion penetrating capacity. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ivanovskiy tekstil'ny'y Institut (Ivanov Textile Institute)

SUBMITTED: 27Apr63

SUB CODE: IE, MM

NO REF SOV: 004

ENCL: 00.

OTHER: 000

62/2

LATYSHEV, V.N.

Zero divisors in finite-dimensional anticommutative algebras.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mat. no.2:100-108 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova.
(Fields, Algebraic)

MISHINA, A.P.; PROSKURYAKOV, I.V.; LYUSTERNIK, L.A., red.;
YANPOL'SKIY, A.R., red.; RASHEVSKIY, P.K., red.;
~~LATYSHEV, V.H., red.~~; PLAKSHE, L.Yu., tekhn. red.

[Higher algebra; linear algebra, polynomials, universal
algebra]Vysshaya algebra; lineinaya algebra, mnogochleny,
obshchaya algebra. Pod red. P.K.Rashevskogo. Moskva, Fiz-
matgiz, 1962. 299 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Algebra)

LATYSHEV, V.N.

Algebras with identity relations. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.5:1003-1006
0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom P.S.Aleksandrovym.
(Lie algebras)

LATYSHEV, V.N.

Lie algebras with identical relations. Sib. mat. zhur. 4 no.4:821-829 JI-Ag '63.

Zero divisors and nil-elements in a Lie algebra. 830-836
(MIRA 16:9)

LATYSHEV, V.N.

Two remarks on PI-algebras. Sib. mat. zhur. 4 no.5:1120-1121 2-0
'63.

Selecting the base in a T-ideal. Ibid.:1122-1127 (MIRA 16:12)

LATYSHEV, V.N., starshiy prepodavatel'

Effect of the penetrating power of anions in electrolyte solutions and surface-active agents on the metal-cutting process. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.5:173-179 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

MISHINA, A.P.; PROSKURYAKOV, I.V.; RASHEVSKIY, P.K., red.; LYUSTERNIK,
L.A., red.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R., red.; LATYSHEV, V.N., red.

[Higher algebra; linear algebra, polynomials, universal
algebra] Vysshaya algebra; lineinaya algebra, mnogochleny,
obshchaya algebra. Izd. 2., ispr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka,"
1965. 300 p. (MIRA 18:3)

LATYSHEV, V.N.; KLYUKHINOV, A.F.; CHERNYSHEV, V.V.

Experience in the use of the new type of cutting fluid based on water-soluble oils in the manufacture of textile machinery. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. teks. prom. no.6:145-147 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni M.V. Frunze i Ivanovskiy khimicheskoy zavod imeni P.S. Baturina. Submitted April 27, 1965.

LATYSHEV, V.N.

Finite generation of a T-ideal containing the element
[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]. Sib. mat. zhur. 6 no.6:1432-1434 N-D
'65. (MIRA 18:12)

Y DIFFUSION OF BORON, CARBON, AND NITROGEN INTO
TRANSITION METALS OF IV, V, and VI GROUPS OF THE
PERIODIC SYSTEM, G. V. Samsonov and V. P. Lashin
(Kalinin Moscow Inst. of Non-ferrous Metals), Doklady
Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 109, 532-5 (1956) July 21.

Studies of B and C diffusion into Ti, Zr, Nb, Ta, Mo, and
W were made on specimens of pure 99.95% Ti; 99.98% Zr
(oxide); and 99.94% Nb; 92.6% Ta (+0.4% Nb); 99.98% Mo;
and, 99.5% W. Before saturating with boron (specially puri-
fied, amorphous 99.1% B) and carbon (calcinated carbon
black 96.6% C) the specimens were annealed to relieve the
internal tensions. X-ray analysis of diffusion showed layer
formations of TiC , ZrC , Ta_2C , Nb_2C , Mo_2C , W_2C , TiB_2 ,
 TaB_2 , NbB_2 , Mo_2B , and W_2B . These data were confirmed by
chemical analysis coordinated with mean content in the

formations of TiC, ZrC, TaC, NbC, WC, MoC, and
Ta₂C, Nb₂C, Mo₂C, and W₂C. These data were confirmed by
chemical analysis coordinated with mean content in the
diffusion layer determined from the concentrations of C and
B on the boundaries of the corresponding phases. A table of
diffusion equations is given. Activation energies of the B,
C, and N diffusion into transition metals of IV, V, and VI
groups of the periodic system and the relation of the activa-
tion heat to the scattering of metal atoms are discussed.
(B.V.J.)

df

LATYSHEV, V.P.;POPOVA, N.I.

Studying the catalytic oxidation of propylene. Report No.3:
Methods for determining acrolein in products from the catalytic
oxidation of propylene over a copper catalyst. Izv. Sib. otd.
AN SSSR no.9:48-51 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Votochno-Sibirskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Acrolein) (Propylene) (Oxidation)

POPOVA, N.I.; STUKOVA, R.N.; LATYSHEV, V.P.

Study of catalytic oxidation of propylene. Report No.6: Interrelation of voluminal and surface factors in the oxidation of propylene into acrolein. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.8:78-82 '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Irkutsk.

(Propene) (Acrolein) (Oxidation)

S/020/62/147/006/025/034
B144/B101

AUTHORS: Popova, N. I., Latyshev, V. P.

TITLE: Study of the mechanism of propylene oxidation on copper catalysts by separate calorimetry

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 6, 1962, 1382-1385

TEXT: The temperature effect on the CO_2 formation on copper catalysts, was studied because of its decisive influence on the oxidation of hydrocarbons on these catalysts. A triple copper-constantan differential thermocouple was used to measure the difference in temperature of catalyst surface, interior of reaction vessel, and furnace, so as to find out whether heterogeneous oxidation is accompanied by homogeneous oxidation. The copper oxide catalyst had first been deposited on the wall of the reaction vessel from an aqueous copper nitrate solution by heating and passing air through. Before every experiment, the catalyst was stabilized by 1 hr treatment with propylene and O_2 . Preliminary

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experiments showed that homogeneous oxidation of propylene and acrolein without catalyst did not occur at 300-400°C. When oxidizing propylene on copper oxide, the curve of Δt_1 (catalyst surface - interior of reaction vessel) showed that only heterogeneous oxidation occurred at 300-370°C, whereas at 400°C heterogeneous and homogeneous oxidations took place. The course of Δt_2 (interior of reaction vessel - furnace) shows homogeneous oxidation to prevail. This is caused by the faster oxidation of acrolein in the interior. Propylene oxidation as such is only heterogeneous, also at the above temperature. At 350-370°C, the oxidation of a mixture of propylene with 2-3% acrolein was of the same nature, but showed slightly lower values since the catalyst was poisoned with decomposition products of acrolein. Over the whole region, the oxidation of acrolein is heterogeneous and homogeneous. The oxidation scheme of propylene on copper catalysts worked out by O.V. Isayev et al (DAN, 129, 141 (1959)) was supplemented by the present experiments. The CO_2 formation was due to (1) direct oxidation of propylene on the catalyst; and (2) oxidation of an organic film forming on the catalyst by decomposition

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of acrolein and propylene; (3) heterogeneous and homogeneous oxidation of acrolein occurring mainly at high temperatures. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Chemistry of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: May 19, 1961, by B.A. Kazanskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1961

Card 3/3

LATYSHEV, V.P.; KALIBERDO, L.M.; POPOVA, N.I.

Differential calorimetry method of studying the oxidation
of propylene and propylene oxide on a silver catalyst. Kin.
i kat. 6 no.1:167-171 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut nefte- i uglekhimicheskogo sinteza, Angarsk.

L 04212-67 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) JD/HM

ACC NR: AR6015874

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0275/65/000/012/V002/V002

AUTHOR: Razuvayev, Yu. P.; Gantsovskaya, A. S.; Latyshev, V. V.

56
B

TITLE: A circuit for current-stabilizer control of an electron beam welding assembly

14

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Abs. 12V8

REF SOURCE: Tr. Gor'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, v. 20, no. 6, 1965, 80-84

TOPIC TAGS: electron beam welding, electron gun, current stabilization, stabilizer

ABSTRACT: The stabilization of the current of an electron beam in welding assemblies may be achieved by an automatic change of the filament voltage of the gun cathode on the primary side of the flipflop of the filament. The executive element of the stabilizer consists of sequential magnetized regulators and a parallelly non-controlled choke. A calculation and a complete circuit of the stabilizer is presented. The control unit is made of semiconductor devices, which makes it possible to obtain signal actuation time by the stabilizer equal to 0.2 sec with an error of 2%. The increment and drop in current during switching in and out is accomplished exponentially in 1-5 sec. The power at the output of the stabilizer amounts to 200 w. [Translation of abstract] 3 illustrations and bibliography of 5 titles. Ye. K.

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1 *pla*

UDC: 621.38:62(general (obshch.))

PARAMONOVA, V.I.; LATYSHEV, Ye.F.

Use of ion-exchange in the study of the state of a substance in solution. Part 6: Study of complex formation by ruthenium (IV) in solutions of hydrochloric and perchloric acids. Radiokhimiia 1 no.4: 458-464 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Ruthenium compounds) (Hydrochloric acid) (Perchloric acid)

21N = BUREC F.L.

21 (0), 3 (0)

Shchebetkovsky, V. N.

Khachetkovskiy, V. N.
All-Union Symposium on Radiochemistry (Vsesoyuznyy simpozium po Radiokhimii)
507/69-7-2-17/24

SETBACK

PERIODICAL:

130785

Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 2, pp 175-176 (~~1959~~)

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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76 and 53.¹²⁴ G. C. Zantler lectured on the recoil atoms from the reactions of Li^{6+}H^+ , $\text{N}^{14+}\text{O}^{16}$ in medium of cyclic hydrocarbons. L. A. Ispahnikova reported on the influence of the HO_2 and H ions on the reduction velocity of hexavalent platinum under the influence of its own radiation. In the course of thorough discussion it was established that the comprehension of the condition of radioactive elements in solution are of eminent importance for the whole field of radio chemistry. More studies have to be made in this direction. The question of better coordination of all the institutes which are occupied with the problem will follow good results in the future.

LATYSHEV, Yegor Zakharovich, slesar'; CHMIL', L.N., red.;
SHEVCHENKO, M.G., tekhn. red.

[He has carried out his obligation twelve times over]
Est' dvenadtsat' godovykh norm. Khar'kov, Khar'kovskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 23 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod (for Latyshev).
(Kharkov--Electric coils)